

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, SEPT. 19, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM HUGHES, of Clearfield County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike County.

DISTRICT NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS.
DAVID BARCLAY, of Jefferson County.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
DAVID ROSS, of Pike Township.
FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
GEORGE WALTERS, of Bell Township.

TROUBLE IN THE "WHIGWAG."

A few months ago the Whig press were chuckling at a great rate over what they imagined to be dissensions in the Democratic ranks. The boat is now on "other leg." So far as we have heard, our party is harmoniously united in every Congressional district, and in almost every county. It is not so with the Whigs. In old Lancaster—the Gibraltar of American Whiggery—there is an independent Whig ticket in the field, which bids fair to sadly spoil the five thousand majority the Old Guard was promised to furnish this fall.

But this is a mere trifle, compared to the formidable divisions in Philadelphia. Joseph R. Chandler, who has represented the Second District in Congress for several years, and that with an ability and a satisfaction to all parties—although a steadfast and unwavering Whig—that was never surpassed, has been laid on the shelf, and Job R. Tyson, who was more acceptable to the Know Nothing proscriptions, nominated in his place. The only objection to Mr. Chandler was his connection with a certain church. A native born son of New England, a citizen of Philadelphia from boyhood, the accomplished scholar, and the perfect gentleman, yet to secure the votes of a band of secret traitors and conspirators, the Whig party of Philadelphia have been forced to sacrifice their brightest ornament, and to deprive the merchants of that great city—who claimed Chandler as their especial representative—to do without his valuable services in the national legislature. But these merchants seem determined that their destinies shall not be controlled by such midnight cabals, and that their chosen representative shall not be thus slaughtered, and they are now taking measures to nominate, to run, and, if they can, to elect, Joseph R. Chandler, independent of the Whig and Know Nothing nomination of Job R. Tyson.

A similar division exists in the Huntingdon district, where a Mr. Cresswell, an active Whig, is an independent candidate against John R. Edie of Somerset, formerly editor of a Whig paper in this place.

The Philadelphia Daily News.

A late number of the above named paper—which has been either mislaid, or destroyed—contained two articles in reply to alleged remarks of ours. We can say to the *News*, that, in regard to the first of those articles, it puts the "saddle on the wrong," and grossly misrepresents us, as no such language as is there attributed to us, ever appeared in our columns—certainly not as editorial.

We hold, that it requires just as great a degree of moral depravity for an editor to assert what he knows to be false, as it does for the hired witness to perjure himself in a court of justice—and our editorial career has been always guided by such a regard for truth. Can the *Daily News* say as much? If it can, why does it persist in charging H. S. Mott with being a member of the order of Know Nothingism?

We have always regarded the editor of the *News* as a highly honorable and fair opponent—in comparison, at least, with the editors of such sheets as the *Harrisburg Herald and Telegraph*, and we supposed he had known us long enough, and well enough, to be very "sure he was right" before he applied to us such language as he does in this article. But we should forgive the petulance of the *Daily News* at this time. It is evident that, in order to sustain the sinking fortunes of its forlorn party, it has had to swallow many very bitter and nauseous pills, and among the last, and not the least bitter, was the defeat of Chandler's nomination in the second district—an act of his party so perfectly outrageous that, so far as we have seen, the *News* has not yet had the courage to endorse.

The other article noticed by the *News*, is genuine, and it is welcome to make the most of it, for we are determined to "keep it before the people" that Judge Pollock, by his silence, pleads guilty to the charge of being a member of an oath-bound secret political society, whose obligations makes every one of its members a TRAITOR to our National and State Constitutions.

THE NATIVE PIZZLE.

After a great deal of drumming up, some 25 or 30 Natives, with about as many more Whigs and Democrats looking on, assembled at Carwensville last Saturday week, in the character of a mass County Convention. The result was the playing in nomination of John Shirey, Esq., of Bradford township, for County Commissioner, and Daniel Livingston of Carwensville, for Auditor, and the endorsing of the nomination of Alexander Caldwell for the Legislature, who they say they "believe" to be favorable to their principles.

Mr. Shirey has heretofore been a democrat, is a very respectable citizen, and we think he has a little too much native good sense thus to allow the use of his name for the benefit of the Whigs.

Mr. Livingston has heretofore been a steadfast whig, and is also a respectable citizen. Compared with the Democratic nominees, David Ross and Capt. Walters, the Democracy can proudly challenge the strictest comparisons whether as to merits or qualifications.

As to Alexander Caldwell, we can only say that we, as well as the entire Democratic party of the district, "believe" him to be a sound National Democrat, and holds no allegiance to any other political party, and that he repudiates, as every other sound National Democrat must do, all the contested points in the creed of Nativism. Such is the character of the man, and such principles were clearly indicated by his consistent advocacy of Democratic measures during the last session. But it remains for Mr. C., now that he is represented to possess two distinct sets of principles, to say who is right and who is wrong.

A NOBLE LETTER.

We lay before our readers this week the very able letter of Judge Black, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, which was laid before the late State Temperance Convention, and is in answer to certain interrogatories addressed to each of the candidates on the subject of a prohibitory law. No one who reads this letter can fail to admire the truly patriotic and manly spirit that pervades it in every part, nor can any one fail to acknowledge the sound wisdom of its advice and suggestions. This letter was written and laid before the convention at the same time that Gov. BIGLER's and Judge POLLOCK's were, and the fact that it was never given to the public until within a few weeks, is another very important link in the chain of circumstances that go to show that that Convention was controlled by a set of men who were entirely indifferent as to the fate of the Temperance cause, provided they could inflict a "stab in the back" on the Democratic candidates.

RIOT AT NEWARK.—We give a brief account of the recent disgraceful riot at Newark, N. J. The accounts all agree that both parties were composed, almost exclusively, of foreign-born citizens; and all the first accounts that reached us agreed in blaming the Catholics with making the attack. But the testimony taken before the coronor's inquest on the dead body of McCarthy, as well as subsequent details of the whole affair, entirely fail to establish this important point. The fact of so many members of the procession being armed with deadly weapons, shows that they were well prepared for any emergency; and as no disturbance took place until after dinner, when it may be supposed there was a great deal of "wine in," and as all the wounded seem to have been of the Catholic party, would it not be well for all men of prudence to calmly reflect, and to seek out the "whole truth," before they pronounce this "another Catholic outrage," as has already been done?

It is a pity, however, that our police could not be prepared on the occasion of some of these outbreaks, to teach them a lesson that would forever prevent them disturbing our public peace with their disgraceful clannish fights.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS MARTIN offers a good bargain in the sale of his valuable farm in Penn township.

CHARLEY BLACK wants to employ six good journeymen Shoemakers.

The friends of a Prohibitory Liquor Law are to meet in the court house on next Monday night.

Wm. LUMADDO, sen., gives fair notice, that no person is authorized to contract debts on his account without his "verbal" or "written order."

RICHARD ABRAHAM will take charge of the interests of this district in the next Congress—if he gets votes enough.

✓ We have received the very favorable report of the survey of the route of the proposed Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, by J. E. MORGAN, Engineer, and will publish it in our next. We have worked upon many documents of this kind in our time, but this one exceeds any we have ever met with in neatness and completeness.

A DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING. Will be held at the Court House on Tuesday evening of Sept. Court. By order of the STANDING COMMITTEE.

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON."

Two months and a half ago the whigs felt and talked as if the election was already decided in their favor. Philadelphia had decided the question, and the voting on the Second Tuesday of October was looked forward to as a mere formal ceremony, to sanction what Philadelphia had already decided in her municipal election in June. Twenty, and even thirty thousand was claimed by many whigs as Pollock's majority in that enlarged city. What the sixty odd other counties in the State might do, was of little consequence—Philadelphia would do it all herself. Now, however, they whistle a very different tune, as will appear by the following paragraph from an article in the *West Chester Republican*.

Immediately after the election of Mayor Conrad in the city of Philadelphia, our Whig friends told us that the defeat of Gov. BIGLER was certain. With the aid of the Know Nothings, they looked upon the matter as settled, and their boast was, that Philadelphia alone would give a majority of ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand for Pollock. No one claimed less than the lowest figure, and the general mark was fifteen thousand. The argument then was that the vote in the county was immaterial, as the city would give a vote for the whig candidate entirely sufficient to absorb the majority obtained by Gov. BIGLER in the whole State three years ago. This was the game of brag for several months after the Philadelphia election. Latterly, however, the time changes. Passing down Chestnut street a few days since, we came in contact with a couple of active Whigs, whom we knew very well, and as a matter of course we were properly instructed as to the political prospects of the Whig party in the State. We never like to take things for granted, and therefore proceeded to catechize our friends and begged of them to give us a reason for their hope. They found this rather a difficult task. It was much easier to say we shall beat you, than it is to tell us how. We supposed that these gentlemen like others in the ranks were depending mainly on the great city, and we therefore commenced to interrogate them as to their expected majority in that place. They only claimed five thousand, and this claim was set up with a manner that showed their faith was weaker than water. We reminded them of the fact, that this was coming down full one half from the lowest notch claimed a short time before; and they in reply said, well, our calculations are based on the country, and not on the city. Here was a gyration of the Jim Crow order, we were quite unprepared for.

This looks a little like as if the citizens of that great city were not entirely sensible to their obligations. They should not forget that they are more indebted to Gov. BIGLER's powerful efforts in the State Senate, in behalf of their welfare, than they are to any other man in the State in a day when the welfare of their city, and the business prospects of their merchants, almost went a begging in that body for advocates and protectors, the humble Senator from Clearfield stepped forward, and threw himself into the contest, and after months of the severest trials, eventually triumphed in securing to Philadelphia the uninterrupted trade of the Great West, which immediately led to the construction of the Central Railroad.—For Philadelphia to desert such a friend would add but little to the reputation of her enterprising population, and the indications are now very clear that she will not.

Foreign and Native Office Holders.

Any person who is curious to know the precise number of Foreign and Native born citizens holding office under the general government—and their proportion to each other—can get such information by calling at our office, as furnished by the "Blue Book"—a work authorized by act of Congress, and taken as evidence in Courts of Justice. Come one—come all—and see which party would attempt to deceive you. After such examination, if you do not agree with us, that the statement we published was just as true as we represented it to be, and that that published by the Whig papers was as big a lie as was ever published for truth, we will never ask you to take our word in anything again.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer Africa arrived in New York on Thursday last, with Liverpool dates to the 26th inst. A dreadful battle had been fought in Asia, between the Russians and Turks, in which the Turks are said to have lost upwards of 3000 killed. The cholera continued to rage in the allied army in Europe.

THE MEETING NEXT WEEK.—We hope our Democratic friends will be on hand next Tuesday night. Gov. BIGLER is expected to be at home, and ready to answer some of the malicious charges that have been spread out against him in this county. Our candidate for Congress, Mr. BARCLAY, is also expected to be on hands.

✓ The house of Mr. Samuel Jordan, about a mile above town, was struck by lightning on Wednesday last. The family were in the house at the time, but no one was injured; nor was any damage done to the house further than the shattering of one or two weather boards.

JUDGE BLACK'S LETTER.

To the President of the Prohibitory State Convention.

Sir:—It appears that the friends of the prohibitory liquor law, which met here some months ago, appointed a committee to interrogate the several candidates and lay their replies before the body over which you preside. The chairman of that committee has addressed me, inquiring whether I believe that a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, except for certain specified purposes, is constitutional.

I suppose I cannot mistake the meaning of this interrogation. It is, of course, not prompted by motives of mere curiosity.—My private sentiments are not worth to you, the trouble of ascertaining them.—But you desire to be informed how far my judicial decisions may be counted on, as favorable to your views of the subject. If I reply in the affirmative, you will regard it as a promise to be with you when the question comes before me; and if I break the promise, after being elected by your votes, I will justly be exposed to the charge of obtaining the office by means of false pretences. If my answer be the other way, you will know how to disarm an avowed opponent of the power, which he might use to your disadvantage. These, I think, are the only reasons that could induce you to question me on such a subject.

I know the value of your votes. I do not underrate the power you will probably exert in the next election. And even if I were not a candidate at all, I would feel a natural anxiety to win your respect, and escape your censure; for no man is better assured than I am, that some of the best hearts and soundest heads in the country are engaged in the present movement for a prohibitory liquor law. Nevertheless I cannot answer your question consistently with my sense of propriety; and I am not without the hope, that my reasons for declining will be entirely satisfactory.

When you speak of a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, I take it for granted you do not mean so senseless a thing as a mere total prohibition, without affixing a penalty, or providing the means for its execution. The law passed in Maine is the model on which the other States have generally framed theirs. I believe the one proposed at the last session of our legislature was almost a literal copy of the Maine law. Its constitutionality did not seem to be doubted by any one of its numerous and able advocates. But it was violently opposed on constitutional grounds, by others, who are as intelligent and conscientious men as any I know in the Commonwealth. In some of the States, the power to pass it was not challenged. In New York, on the other hand, the Governor declared it to be wholly inconsistent with the principles of a free government, and for that reason refused its signature. Such, also, was the unanimous opinion of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts;—and the highest tribunal in Michigan, composed of eight judges, stands at this moment equally divided. You, probably, think it quite clear. But you must not forget that there are others who think it equally clear against you. It is, at least, doubtful enough to have produced conflicts and divisions among statesmen, judges and lawyers, as among the masses of the people. It is moreover, a question of great magnitude. Everything is important which touches the constitution. A judge never acts under responsibilities so high as when he deals with the great charter by which a free State holds its liberties; and, if any part of the constitution is more sacred than another, it is that which marks the boundaries between legislative authority and the reserved rights of the people. Besides the law on which you ask my opinion is one which will directly affect the character, morals, property and business of the whole population of the Commonwealth.

Here, then, is a much debated and vexed question of constitutional law—important in every aspect—which must come before the Supreme Court for final adjudication; and I, a candidate for a seat in that Court, am asked to determine it in advance, without notice to the parties interested; without hearing the argument on either side; without even seeing the law, without having any one of the materials from which a judgment ought to be made up. If I would do this thing I would render myself utterly unworthy of your confidence.

If the president set by you were submitted to, and generally followed, it is easy to see that many disastrous evils would rush into the state by that example. The success of all political parties may depend sometimes on judicial decisions. Religious sects, corporations, and other large bodies of men, are often suitors in court. All these have an equal reason to expect pledges. Interested individuals also stand on the same platform. Shall candidates for judicial offices commit themselves to all these? If not, where shall the stopping place be found, after the custom is once begun, or the right to interrogate them acknowledged? The election of every judge would depend on the accordance of his answer with the wishes of the most numerous or powerful classes. Courts would cease to be "places where justice is judiciously administered," and become a mere ministerial organism for registering the foregone decrees of conventions and other public assemblies. What, then, would become of the weak and the unpopular, for whose protection the law was made.

When the Constitution was amended so as to give the election of judges to the people, it was feared by many, that candidates would sell their integrity for votes, and conciliate one portion of the people by promises inconsistent with the just rights of others. I am glad to say, that the letter of your committee was the first

demand ever made upon me for a pledge of any kind—the first question that was ever asked me concerning any matter which I might be called to decide. Up to the time when I received that letter, no number of other convention by which I was nominated, nor no private citizen of my own political party, or any other, ever hinted a desire to bind me by a promise in advance of his vote. I feel warranted in saying that this is the experience of all my brethren, and I do not doubt that the candidates who oppose us, including the honorable and talented gentleman who is my present competitor, have been treated to equal forbearance.

I acknowledge the obligation of a candidate for political or representative office to make his opinion known. But it is the duty of a judge to keep himself uncommitted until he hears all that can be said on both sides. I will promise nothing at present, except to decide it honestly, and according to my best judgment, when it arises. If I should be elected, I will take a solemn affirmation (equivalent by the laws of Pennsylvania to an oath) that I will support the constitution. This vow I mean to keep; and that I may keep it the better I will make no other, which can by any possibility, interfere with it.

It has struck me as possible that the committee misunderstood its instructions when the candidates for judge were addressed. If such instructions were given it was probably done without thinking how improper it would be for us to reply in the manner expected. At all events I have faith enough in this republican system of ours to believe that no state convention ever did, or ever will assemble, in which a majority of members can be found, who will deliberately insist upon their right to demand pledges of judicial candidates on questions of law.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c., J. S. BLACK.

Frightful Calamity in Louisville.

Distressing Loss of Life by the Falling of a Church.—The telegraph furnishes a brief account of an appalling tornado which visited Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, about 12 o'clock, while service was going on in the churches. The storm passed over that part of the city lying between Fifth and twenty-first streets, and so great was its fury that fully one hundred buildings were unroofed or otherwise injured, and others were completely demolished.

The Third Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets—a large brick edifice—was destroyed, roof, rafters, and walls falling while the congregation were worshipping. Twenty persons were instantly crushed to death, and some ten or twenty others were seriously injured. The scene was heartrending. In a few moments a large crowd assembled around the ruins, and commenced an active search for the victims. A mother and her three children were found grouped in death. Another scene was presented, a father, mother, and younger child—the father dead and the mother mortally wounded, while their little child, placed between them, escaped unhurt, being protected by the arms of its parents. In other instances persons were extricated, terribly bruised and maimed.

It is thought that one or two others were killed, whose names have not been learned. A splendid block of four story houses recently erected on the north side of Main street, between Eighth and Ninth sts., was completely destroyed, and two or three men are supposed to be buried in the ruins. These buildings cost \$48,000.

The upper story of the rope and bagging factory of W. A. Richardson & Co., on Magazine street, was blown down, and the new school house on the corner of Ninth and Magazine streets was unroofed. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The storm was also very severe in Jeffersonville, where four houses were blown down.

Strength of the Roman Catholics.

The *Lutheran Observer* of the 21st July, makes the following statement, with reference to the number of churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic, which should be read by every one in the present agitated state of feeling:

"The proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants in the United States is but small in comparison, to the census of 1850, of their respective number of churches, viz: Roman Catholic churches, 1,221; principal Protestant churches, viz: Methodists, 13,280; Baptists, 9,793; Presbyterians, 4,824; Congregationalists, 1,805; Episcopalians, 1,459; Lutherans, 1,217; Christians, 853; Unitarians, 212; Universalists, 529; Quaker or Friends, 726; Reformed Dutch, 386; German Reformed, 388; Moravians, 328. Total, 33,712 Protestant churches, besides a large number of minor sects, which are not included. The whole number of churches in the United States in 1850 was 38,061 of which more than 36,800 were Protestant places of worship.

A LITTER OF BABIES.—A German woman passed through Dayton, Ohio, on the first, having with her six children, all boys, born at the same time. They were six months old, small but sprightly. It is supposed that this case is almost if not quite unprecedented.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on Friday last, with dates from California to the 16th inst., bringing over one million of gold.

✓ Saw-dust pills would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind are afflicted, if every individual would make his own saw-dust.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—There are now over twenty-five millions of dollars in the United States Treasury, subject to draft.

✓ Dried peaches are said to be a sure cure for diarrhoea.

✓ Fear God, shun groggeries and love your wife.

Blocked in Newark.—An Irish Ri. at One Person Killed.—A large Number Wounded.—Catholic Church Stacked. The First Annual Parade of the American Protestant Association Lodges in the State of New Jersey, mostly composed of Irishmen, took place in Newark, on Tuesday, and was in honor of the first session of the American Congress. Lodges from New York and Brooklyn united in the demonstration.

The procession was composed probably of 2,000 persons, four abreast. After finishing the line of march they proceeded to Military Hall for a collation.

Previous to three o'clock in the afternoon, the Association had dinner at Military Hall, in Market street, after which they again formed in line to finish their parade. Their route lay through the western portion of the city. While passing through William street, near High street, in the immediate neighborhood of the Roman Catholic church, a neighborhood thickly populated with Irish, a collision occurred between the residents there and those in the procession, which led to serious consequences.

We ascertained from several sources that as the last part of the procession was passing the church, shots were discharged, and stones thrown from the windows.—One of the shots passed through the banner of Henry Clay Lodge No. 10 of New York. Some of the Protestants, feeling enraged at the outrage committed upon them, left the ranks and made an onslaught upon the church. A party of about thirty first broke into the church, and it is asserted that they found a Catholic priest and about twenty Irishmen in the building.—The priest and some of his party got out of the church immediately by a back way, and ran off. The Protestants proceeded to sack the church. They destroyed the organ, demolished the altar and seats of the church, broke out the windows, and otherwise injured the building, to the extent of \$500 to \$800.

A crowd entered a few minutes afterwards, and when they had finished the work of destruction, the building was completely riddled, and presented a most desolate appearance. A large number of the pistol shots were fired in the church against the walls and ceilings by the Protestants.

One Catholic Irishman, named Thomas McCarthy, was shot outside the church immediately after commencement of the attack. He received two balls in the lower part of his abdomen, out of twenty shots said to have been fired at him. He died at 10 o'clock last night.

Another Catholic, who had knocked down one of the Protestants that had entered the church, was in turn knocked down and jumped upon, and some person drew a knife, the blade of which was eight inches long, and struck him as if intending to "split him" to the floor. The knife cut the prostrate man badly in the neck.

Others were seriously wounded, but how many were injured, or how much they were hurt, could not be learned.

✓ Secret political societies are not the natural productions of American soil. They are noxious exotics, transplanted from the hotbeds of European despotism. Our institutions, the genius of our people, the very atmosphere of our climate, are hostile to their growth. There is nothing in the system of our government which justifies any portion of our citizens in going stealthily to work under the cloak of a secret organization, to alter laws, or to affect their administration. Freedom of speech is guaranteed to all by the organic laws of the country. No governmental censorship of the press, the pulpit or the bar, the senate or the hustings, is authorized or asserted, and every man may at his pleasure promulgate his sentiments upon whatever subject, free from all interference or restraint. The people may meet together, when and where they will, and discuss all questions of public or local concern, without the presence of an insolent soldiery or a vexatious police to check their perfect freedom of speech, or to watch their actions. What plea, then, can any American citizen possibly offer for attaching himself to a body of men who are pursuing a course of political conduct which they are unwilling their fellow citizens should see and judge of. It may do in Europe, rotten with the corruption of a thousand years; but upon our virgin soil; beneath our genial climate, and under our free laws, we have no need to resort to this desperate expedient of an enslaved people to free their necks from the yoke of a tyrant and a despot.—Union.

NO MORE LANDS TO BE RESERVED FOR RAILROADS.—The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior, addressed to the Hon. Alfred Iverson, gives the conclusion to which the department has come in reference to public lands reserved for railroads. We find it in the *Columbus Times* of the 30th of August:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR."

August 25, '84.—Sir: In reply to yours of the 21st, requesting that the President will withdraw from sale or private entry, the land within a belt of twelve miles on each side of the proposed Mobile and Girard Railroad, I have to state that the whole subject of the withdrawal of lands for railroad purposes has recently been fully examined and considered, and that it has been determined with the approbation of the President, to bring into market, with as little delay as practicable, all lands heretofore withdrawn for such roads as have not been favorably acted upon by Congress, and to decline hereafter to withdraw lands for such purposes, until after the grant shall have been actually made.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"R. M. McLELLAND, Secretary.
"Hon. A. Iverson, Columbus, Ga."

✓ There is no one thing, perhaps, which gives a distinctive character to the age of progress, than that of advertising.